Research being made-1932

RURAL ECONOMICS TO BE STUDIED BY DR. E. LEWIS

Dillard

Investigations Made Possible By Grant of $1,800 By Population Union

1-4-32

Rural economics as affecting Negro migration is a field of special study to be conducted by Dr. Edward E. Lewis, assistant professor of economics at Howard University, according to announcement made by Dr. E. P. Davis, dean of the college of liberal arts.

The investigation has been made possible by the grant of an eighteen hundred dollar fellowship from the International Population Union, with Dr. Louis I. Dublin, vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, as the American chairman, and is to be conducted during the calendar year of 1932.

Washington Post

The study will be concerned primarily with economic conditions in the rural community responsible for pushing the Negro toward urban centers and with changes in rural economic organizations which have followed these cityward migrations.

Prof. Lewis is author of a recent book on The Mobility of the Negro Population, published by Columbia University press. "Unlike the usual study on Negro migration," says Dr. Abram L. Harris, head of the department of economics at Howard University, "the work of Prof. Lewis involves independent elaboration of statistical formulae that can be used to measure economic changes in the realm of prices and money, as well as population."

Dr. Haris is scheduled to speak at Yale University February 4 under the auspices of the League for Industrial Democracy. The subject of his address will be "Trends in the Labor Movement."

Other economists to appear in the series include Dr. John H. Gray, former president of the American Economic Association, and Colston E. Warne, professor of economics at Amherst College. Dr. Harris is co-author of the recent book The Black Worker, concerning which the Columbia University press has compiled fifty international reviews.

GETS FUND TO STUDY 'NATIONAL INTEREST'

Prof. Beard Will Seek a Precise Definition of Term With Social Science Grant.

N.Y. Times

WILL TRACE USE OF WORDS

1-25-32

$25,000 Appropriated for Research —$50,000 Provided for Surveys to Aid Southern Colleges.

The Social Science Research Council, 230 Park Avenue, which, with the financial support of several of the country's largest private foundations, has financed world-wide researches into social and economic problems, announced yesterday that it had made a special grant of $25,000 to enable Dr. Charles A. Beard, historian, to undertake a study of the topic, "National Interest." Other new grants brought the tatal to $75,000.

Dr. Robert T. Crane, permanent secretary of the council, who made the announcement, said: "The idea of 'national interest' constantly appears in legislative debates, in discussions arising out of international crises, and has a great influence on national and international issues. The idea is little understadd, and it is proposed to examine important cases of its use and to see what general interests are covered by it."

In adlition to the grant of $25,000 for Dr. Beard's study, the council made one of $45,000 and a third of $5,000.

The grant of $45,000 will finance a study of the social, economic, political and educational conditions in the Southern States, under the direction of Professor Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina.

Under the grant of $5,000 Professor Wilson Gee of the University of Virginia will direct an inquiry to promote effective corporate organization among the colleges of the South. Both Southern studies will be conducted through the Southern regional committee of the council of which Professor B. B. Kendrick of the North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro, is chairman.

The Social Science Research Council has established and financially supported scores of research scholarships covering different phases of social investigation. Its program has included studies of crime, the Negro family, industrial relations, business investigation, administration of labor laws, international relations, influence of heridity and environment, public administration, social statistics, unpublished social data and social and economic researches in agriculture.

The council is made up of three members each of the American Anthropical, American Economic, American Historical, American Political Science, American Sociological and American Statistical Associations. In addition it has five members-at-large.

Its officers are: Professor Arthur M. Schlesinger of Harvard, chairman; Professor William F. Ogburn, University of Chicago, vice chairman; Dr. R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician for Canada, secretary, and Dr. Isaiah Bowman, director of the American Geographical Society, treasurer.

Gifts to the council have been made by the Rockefeller Foundation, Russel Sage Foundation, Carnegie Corporation and Julius Rosenwald Fund.

DUBOIS TO CONCLUDE LECTURES THIS WEEK

Beginning Monday evening and continuing through Friday, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, of New York, editor of The Crisis magazine, will conclude the series of 10 addresses on "The Economic Status of the Negro" which he began at Atlanta University some days ago. The subjects and dates of the remaining lectures, which the public is cordially invited to attend, will be as follows:

Constitution

"The Black Peasant, 1860-1880," Monday, 8 p. m., Atlanta University; "The New Serfdom, 1880-1900," Tuesday, 4:30 p. m., Spelman College; "American Imperialism, 1875-1920," Wednesday, 4:30 p. m., Morehouse College; "The Newest South, 1918-1932," Thursday, 8 p. m., Atlanta University; "The Economic Future of Black America," Friday, 8 p. m., Atlanta University.

3-22-32

Atlanta

The first five lectures of the series, sketching the negro's economic background from the earliest times, were heard by large and appreciative audiences. The interest, it is expected, will be even keener as the discussion reaches present-day conditions and looks toward the future.

DR. DUBOIS TO GIVE TEN LECTURES HERE

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, of New York, editor of the Crisis, will arrive in Atlanta Tuesday to deliver a series of ten lectures at Atlanta University on "The Economic Situation of the Negro." The series will begin Tuesday and conclude Friday, March 25. The subjects and dates follow:

3-18-32

Atlanta Ga.

"Imperialism in the Sudan, 1400-1700," March 8; "The Expansion of Europe, 1700-1825," March 9; "The Industrial Foundation of America, 1700-1830," March 10; "Southern Imperialism, 1830-1860," March 15; "Immigration, 1840-1870," March 16; "The Black Peasant, 1860-1880," March 17; "The New Serfdom, 1880-1900," March 22; "American Imperialism, 1875-1920," March 23; "The Newest South, 1918-1932," March 24 and "The Economic Future of Black America," March 25.

While intended primarily for the college group, the lectures will be open also to the public.

Johnson Makes Unique Study of College Grads

Journal and Guide

General Education Bd. Requests Inquiry Be Made

5-14-32

NASHVILLE, Tenn.— Of what value has higher education been to Negroes? Is it necessary or desirable and to how much further support is it entitled? Should Negroes be educated now according to their respective abilities, in any field in which they seek knowledge, without regard to the social restrictions imposed upon them as a race or class, or should they be better trained with a view to existing vocational opportunities only?

Rosenwald Fd.

These are some of the questions that Charles S. Johnson, director of social sciences at Fisk University, has been asked by the General Education Board to answer. Perhaps some will say that the Board that is putting increasing millions into the higher education of Negroes is wanting to know if they are getting their money's worth. But the study goes much deeper than that.

Reason For Study

It is an attempt to appraise for Negroes themselves and for the Negro colleges new values that should be accruing from special training and results that should be reflected in definite social changes for the individual Negro and the race.

Mr. Johnson has undertaken to fill a large order. He has designed a questionnaire that he has dubbed "the questionnaire to end all questionnaires.' It will go to 20,000 Negro college graduates in the country and the first effect will be 20,000 shocks at the enormity of the undertaking and 20,000 hesitancies at turning one's self wrong side out for any study.

Sober second thought will bring conviction, genuine interest in the problem itself, cooperation. Each individual may be able for the first time to answer for himself as well as for the study, what factors can be regarded as responsible for a successful career or a failure. He may decide for himself what direction higher education of Negroes should take.

Points Considered

The study will be approached from three other directions than the study of these individual graduates. The schools themselves will be studied to determine comparative success of graduates from schools taught by whites ,by Negroes; from church controlled schools, land grant colleges or schools privately endowed; from vocational and professional schools.

Then the problem will be approached from the vocations and careers to determine how social handicaps were overcome, to compare the social acceptability of college trained and non-college trained individuals.

The fourth approach will be studies of communities to determine what college-bred Negroes do within the social patterns of the community that other Negroes cannot do.

This study should go far to answer for all time the skepticism of many people who persist in an ante-Civil War attitude toward the higher education of Negroes, regardless of changes within the Negro group itself.